## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and this street. -WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Sits at .- Per-BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at, between 5th and 6th ave. -BOWERL THEATRE, Bowery .- CRIME-AGNT CHAR-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Rousion sarcets, Our American Corein.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Stb av. and Ed St.-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 726 Schadway, PRENCH FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fairth girect .--

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway. -- Yun BACLET PAN-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, Iradian OPERA-MARTHA. STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Cowery -- OPERA SEASON. THE HUGUENOTS.

ST. JAMES INEATRE, Twenty-elgoth street and tiroud-

MRS. F. S. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN TOTATAE .-PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Freeklyn. FAR BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street -

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Fourteenth st. and Broad-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, Course Vocal-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. -- THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT | NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st. between 5th and 7th ave -Bayant's Minstricts. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Sowery, --

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue. CAT-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth alrect. Scarge IN

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, November 10, 1871.

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GOLD 1115.-Mr. Boutwell sold the "bulls" two millions of gold yesterday, and caused a decline to 1112.

SPANISH POLITICIANS are about to enter the lists to "combat" the International Society in Europe and the "Cuban insurgents" in the Antilles. Dangerous work for the Spanish polititians.

IN MR. TWEED'S SENATORIAL DISTRICT there were sufficient violations of the law in the recent election, including numerous outrageous acts of ruffianism, to call for a thorough investigation by the State Senate, in view of the protection of honest voters and the enforcement of the law in that district bereafter.

WE ARE TOLD that "the Boss" was asked the other day what he thought had become of his enterprising young friend Woodward, and that Mr. Tweed, with tears in his eyes, replied, "On, no, I rever mention him. His name, it is transferred, and my lips are now forbid to speak that once familiar word, at the Broadway Bank, you know."

FRANCE IS MOVING towards the completion of laws which will make service in the army obligatory on all classes of her citizens, and the sending of their children to schools comml ory on parents. One will neutralize the other in the end; for when the nation is completely educated it will fight less, and the ar system will be gradually obliterated by he progress of a general enlightenment among he people.

DEATH IN THE PIT .- By cable telegram rom Paris we have news of the occurrence of very fatal disaster, caused by an explosion rhich took place in a coal mine at St. Etienne. was thought that most, if not all, of the rsons employed in the work were killed, or eat if any escaped with life they would be escued in a sadly maimed condition. This stality was produced by the old cause—an aplosion of fire damp. Can science do nophtened to the utmost limit of human concepon when he perfected the safety lamp? We n scarcely believe it. The range of science Wimitable.

Moral of Tuesday's Election.

Scarcely any event in our time, except. perhaps, the abolition of slavery through the late war, has had or is likely to have more important results than the election of last Tuesday. Local elections ordinarily are not so significant or far-reaching in their consequences. Even in this great metropolis, with all its vasi wealth, population and influence, a municipal election generally has not been regarded of so much interest beyond the limits of the city, or of the State at farthest. But the peculiar character of the contest on Tuesday, and the extraordinary result, raise the event to one of national and world-wide importance. To New York first and princtpally the overthrow of the corrupt and powerful Ring that controlled its affairs is of the greatest interest. It will stop corruption and extravagance, for a time, at least, elevate the character of the city and place its credit high. It will show that the moral sense and patriotism of the community are superior to party politics and organized political clubs, however powerful, and that a thorough revolution can be peacefully effected under our institutions through the ballot box. To the nation at large the impressive lesson is given that no corrupt party can reign long, whatever may be its prestige, means or power. Foreign nations will learn that in this republic we can make a revolution and find a remedy for the evils of misgovernment without an appeal to arms or the shedding of blood. In fact, the election of Tuesday will teach the people of all nations the value of republican institutions as they exist in this country.

We refer to the general results of the elec toral vote in this city, and not to those of particular localities or to the character and fitness of some of the successful candidates We regret that Tweed, the head of the Ring which robbed the city of millions and demoralized the politics and government of the city, should have been re-elected to the State Senate. His election under the circumstances is a disgrace. But, when we consider the power he had wielded, the class of voters over whom he still had great influence, his personal popularity with the city "boys" and politicians among whom he had grown up, the power of Tammany at his back, the want of proper management in his district by the reformers, and other circumstances, we need not be surprised at his re-election. Still, it is a barren victory. His power is gone, if even he be allowed to take a seat in the Senate. He was the chief of the Ring which the people of this city have overthrown by an overwhelming vote, and should he enter the Senate he will be there only as a conspicuous object for attack and utterly powerless. Should he cling even to his office as Commissioner over an important department of the city government, as it is now said he will, he cannot hold it long. If the Mayor declines to remove him, or thinks he has not the power to do so, the courts or the Legislature will find a way of removing him. In fact, none of the Tammany Ring can stand against the revolution inaugurated last Tuesday in public sentiment, whether any of them have participated in the frauds on the city or have connived at them. This is the verdict of our citizens, and sweeping them all out of public office is only a question of time. But to return to the elections. It is a matter of regret that Horatio Seymour was not elected to the Legislature in the place of Fields, that a man of higher character and better record than Jimmy O'Brian was not chosen for the Senate, and that better candidates for some other positions were not selected by the reformers and voted for by the people. True, Jimmy O'Brien may become more respectable, now that he has got into good company; for he is a shrewd fellow, and may take an ambitious turn that way, So with regard to certain other successful candidates of objectionable antecedents and questionable fitness; they may be improved by good association, and kept in check through the power of that public sentiment which has brought about the revolution in our city affairs.
Still, even with these exceptional cases the general result is grand and shows in a remarkable manuer the strength and value of our republican institutions. The effect of the Tammany Ring frauds has

been most significant, too, beyond the city limits, especially throughout this State. No only has the municipal ticket of Tammany been defeated, but also the State ticket supported by that organization, and in both branches of the Legislature it has but a corporal's guard. The revolution in city and State has been overwhelming. Then, in the other States the republican party has used most effectively the Tammany Ring frauds, from the first exposure of them, against the democrats. Senators and Cabinet officers and stump orators of all kinds made of them the chief theme to denounce the democrats and to exalt by comparison the republicans. The consequence has been republican gains in the elections almost everywhere. The maguitude of the frauds was startling, and as Tammany assumed to be a controlling power with the national democracy, public sentiment revolted against the party. The honest voters, who care little for party, and who are the balance of power between parties, did not stop to consider the past, present or less conspicuous corruptions of the republicans; they only looked at the great fact immediately before them-at the astounding frauds of the Tammany Ring, and voted accordingly. This shows that the people can be trusted, when enlightened, to correct evil and to provide a remedy. Public sentiment, which has overthrown the Tammany Ring and defeated the democrats, who were believed to have some sort of amiliation with it, can be relied upon to defeat any other organization or party when shown to be corrupt or unwerthy of

It should be understood, however, that the overthrow of the Tammany Ring power in this city and State was accomplished mainly by the democrats themselves-by prominent and leading mon of the party and democratic voters. This great metropolis is democratic to the core. Most of the capitalists, merchants and business men, apart from the working classes, favor the policy of the democratic party; but at a time like this they go for any party that will bring about reform. The republicans, therefore, have no reason to claim the elections of last Tuesday as a party victory. The best and most intelligent demo-

Revolutions Through the Ballot Box-The | crais have chiefly contributed to that. The honest public sentiment of the community, and not any party, has brought about this result. If the republicans, who have obtained an overwhelming power in the State Legislature through these fortunate circumstances to them, should ignore this fact and attempt to disfranchise or govern again by commissions this intelligent great democratic metropolis they will make a fatal mistake, and a powerful reaction will assuredly follow. The elections of Tuesday show in the most forcible manner that no community has a better claim to complete local self-government than that of New York.

Another lesson given by these elections is that the political factions of the dominant republican party are utterly ignored. Nobody cared about or thought of the Fenton, Conkling, Greeley, Murphy, Grant, or other factions. Reform of local evils and the defeat of a corrupt political combination were only considered. The State Legislature should look at the question in this light, throw overboard all these factions and their leaders, and make new departure both as regards the candidates for the United States Senate and other federal officers, as well as for those of the State. Let party politics be ignored, the service of honest democrats recognized, an era of good feeling established, the best men appointed to office and the old party backs put on the shelf.

It was said that the political revolution in New York would have an important influence beyond the limits of this republic. No one can fail to see this who has watched the tone of the press abroad since the frauds in this city came to light and the eagerness with which the political phases of our country were commented on by that press. The experiment of republican institutions on this side the Atlantic is closely scanned on the other side, especially within the last few years, since the people there have begun to aspire to self-government. The monarchists and aristocrats seize every opportunity to disparage republican institutions, while the people look to the United States as the model of government and the hope of the future. The stupendous cor ruptions in this city were calculated to damage the cause of republicanism or democratic aspirations in Europe. They afforded the enemies of republican freedom an argument. But the uprising of the voters in the late elections to overthrow corruption, and the bloodless and peaceable revolution effected at the ballot box, will inspire confidence in republican selfgovernment and lead the nations of Europe to follow our example. Hence, we say, that the elections of Tuesday-local though they behave a significance and will produce an effect far beyond the limits of this city. State or country. They must tend to produce a great revolution in public sentiment throughout the world as regards the successful working of republican government. The masses of the Old World who clamor for the elective franchise and the ballot will point exultingly to the election on Tuesday in the metropolis of this republic, and the intelligent men of all classes will be led to admire and copy the example we have given. Henceforth the eyes of mankind will be turaed more and more to this great city and the free institutions of our glorious country.

Conut Andrassy, the New Austrian Chancellor.

The important office so long held and honored by Baron Beust is now occupied by Count Andrassy. Since 1866, when autonomy was granted to Hongary, the Count has been the Prime Minister of that kingdom. During these years he has been the most prominent Hungarian known to the outside world. Kossuth is all but forgotten, and M. Deak has not drassy and Baron Benst have always worked together harmoniously. In the matter of this Bohemian difficulty, which brought about the crisis, it is well known that the two men have in the main been of one mind. It is reason. able, therefore, to presume that the same policy which was pursued by Von Benst will substantially be followed out by his successor. The only possible gain which can result to the empire by the substitution of Andrassy for Von Beust, so far as we can see, will be that a compromise which is desirable may be surrounded with fewer difficulties. Andrassy, from the nature of his position, is less committed. The advent to power in the Austrian empire of the most prominent and powerful Hungarian of his time seems to argue that the House of Hapsburg is not wholly blind to the tendency of present events or wholly indifferent to the future. Most thoughtful men have for a long time seen that the imperial family must, sooner or later, lean upon Hungary as their main pillar of strength. The imperial government is in a strange dilemma. If it is impossible to conciliate the Czechs and the Sclaves, it will not be easy to retain the allegiance of the Germans. The Imperial Council of the Austrian empire, presided over by a Hungarian of the purest type, means that one great revolution has already been accomplished and that another is close at hand. The Hungarians, when trusted, do not deceive, So far, therefore, Francis Joseph is right. We shall wait with some impatience to know the name of Andraesv's successor as Prime Minister of Hungary.

THE JURILEE OF THE REPUBLICANS. - Every paper in this State, presumed to represent its constituents politically, has something to say about our recent election. The republican namers claim the result in New York city as a "republican victory." The word "reform" is omitted in their editorial comments. It is all a jubilee for the republicans about the next Legislature. What will it amount to? It will be another jubilee for the republicans, while the "reformers" will be laid out in the cold and a general stampede made for restoration to the democratic fold. The year 1872 will mixed commissions. prove an important era in the history of American politics.

A GOOD JONE FROM GREAT SALT LAKE-The memorial of the Mormon women to Mrs. General Grant, appealing to her that, as she loves her husband, they love their husbands, and that so they are emboldened to ask her influence with the President in favor of the preservation of Mormon polygamy, especially as it is a divinely authorized institution. But where it takes six, eight, ten or twenty women to make one Mormon wife, what right have they in their individual capacity to speak to Mrs. General Grant on the subject ?

Mr. Gladstone in Guildhall-England's

Position at Home and Abroad. The civic procession which was formed in London yesterday to do honor to Lord Mayor's Day, in accordance with the annual custom, made a very brilliant outdoor pageant. The weather was exceedingly favorable, and the municipal "show" was, consequently, witnessed in comfort by many thousands of persons. The usual corporate banquet was given in Guildball in the evening. The company was numerous and made up of distinguished personages, men eminent for their rank. position and services to the State in the past as in the present. They were of English birth and foreigners. The loyal, national, municipal and international toasts were proposed and duly honored. United States Minister Schenck replied to that of the "Diplomatic Corps." His address, as we have it summarized by cable telegram, was very felicitous, particularly in that portion of it where he referred to the "sympathy shown by England to the inhabitants of Chicago in their great calamity.' The Premier of Great Britain Mr. Glad-

stone, delivered the speech of the occasion in behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers. He was animated in his expression as a Minister, and exceedingly happy in his words as a man. "England," he said, "had at the present moment actually no quarrel, feud or controversy with a foreign Power anywhere on the wide surface of the globe." This is a very consoling utterance; one which will go far to reassure humanity in the interests of peace, as well as to give commerce hope and confidence in its existing pursuits and anticipated profits. "England's place in Europe is one among many sisters." This happy idea will almost disarm the Parliamentary opposition to the present Ministry-neutralize its force, at least; for where will the Englishman be found who will endorse course of a would-be disturber of the national household? Great Britain is "re moved from the risk of European discussions. Speaking in the name of the British people the Premier in this announces almost their absolute contentment with their insular position and their abnegation of the war-making policy in the interests of a favorable exchequer and legitimate profits from general trade-"Peace is certain; never so certain as now." Referring to the case of Chicago. the Premier acknowledged that the charity of Great Britain to the sufferers in America had been already equalled by the Christian outpouring of America to Britain during the day of need among subjects of the Queen. This reference was timely and well placed. It was received, and deserved to be, with cheers and loud applause. The negotiations which were completed between England and the United States by the completion of the Treaty of Washington were next referred to, and in such words as go to show that the friendly union of the two great English-speaking nations is likely to stand forth during many years to come as the foremost pledge of Christianity and for the perpetuity of "peace and good will" among men.

THERE WAS LITTLE OF IMPORTANCE trans acted about the City Hall yesterday, the defeated Tammany men very generally feeling disposed to keep quiet. It is thought that the present Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen mean trouble to somebody or other, as they are highly indignant at their defeat-each of them baving been mulcted in about two thousand dollars to secure the passage of the bill extending their terms through the Legislature last winter. With the blindness of disappointed politicians they now feel that they have been swindled. Mr. O'Conor, in an interview yesterday, stated that the result of the elections would have no effect upon the prosecution of suits sued out by the reformers against Ring men except to encourage counsel in their efforts. He thought that Tweed would certainly be ruled out of his seat in the Senate. He also thought that Tom Fields would be ruled out of the Assembly. That gentleman was arrested yesterday, and gave bail in \$100,000 to answer.

Ex-Assemblyman James Inving, whose hasty temper and ready fist brought him to grief at Albany last session, bas, according to the charge of a deputy United States Marshal, been indiscreet in a similar way down here. He was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting this deputy and beating him so severely that his life is in danger. United States Commissioner White heard the case yesterday and let Irving go on his own recognizance; but he was immediately rearrested, taken before United States Commissioner Davenport, manacled and consigned to Ludlow Street Jail. It is due to Irving to say that he utterly denies having been even present at the beating of the Marshal, having passed along the neighborhood in a carriage at the time the fight was progressing. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately sued out by his counsel, and it will be argued before Judge Woodruff this morning, when we shall hear further of what on its face appears to be a very summary proceeding.

WITH A TWO-THIEDS VOTE in each branch of the Legislature the republicans can do as they like in the reconstruction of our city affairs, regardless of the signature of the Governor, and they will be strongly tempted to adopt a system of extreme measures against the democratic popular majority of this city. Let them beware of any such work of folly. Give us justice, give us reform, give us the checks and balances that will secure us a cheap and honest city government; but give this people fair play or your work will be as great a failure as were your late irresponsible

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS and Kalb. fleisch democrats are a day after the feast. Instead of uniting before the election to defeat what they term the Ring, they ran separate tickets, and naturally were handsomely defeated. Now they are holding great meetings to protest against frauds at the ballot boxes, and otherwise lashing themselves into a fury over the result that their own imbecility brought about. Brooklyn doubtless has a very magnificent Ring, and until her honest people learn to sacrifice their private prejudices to the one aim of overthrowing it the Ring will triumphantly bold its own.

Count Polikne's Apelegy.

Count Palikao has added to the literature

of the Franco-Prussian war by the production of a pamphlet under the title of "Un Ministère de la Guerre de Vingt-quatre Jours." The Count, in his production, reveals nothing very new or very remarkable. He tells, however, what he knows about war and he takes upon himself the credit for being the author of the fatal murch to Sedan. Marshal MacMahon, be it remembered, never favored this plan, and in his interviews with Napoleon, then with the army, he stated his objections; but the Emperor refused to act in opposition to the government at that time in power in Paris. The result of Palikao's plan was disaster, and with this disaster resulted the overthrow of the empire. Throughout the pamphlet Palikao has little or nothing to say of the Emperor. He avoids reference to his ex-Majesty with studied caution. Regarding Prince Napoleon, however, he adopts a different course. "I was surprised," writes the Count, "to find, as, doubtless, were the Ministers of the 9th of August, that political and military affairs were being secretly treated between His Imperial Highness and General Trochu, independent of the Regent and the Council of Ministers." This discovery astounded the Count. His surprise was the more increased from the part which Trochu played in it. At the very moment when the empire hung as it were by a thread-when the armies of Napoleon were steadily retreating before a victorious enemy, who was driving them back upon the capital of France. we find that dissensions, conspiracies and treachery in the very ranks of the imperialists themselves were hastening on the downfall of the empire. No matter where we look, what authority we consult or what evidence we investigate, we find the elements of ruin sapping the foundation of imperialism. Not alone in the field and in the camp was weakness evident. It prevailed everywhere. The empire of Napoleon, with all its show of strength and imposing grandeur, was a bubble which when pricked burst and passed away. Every contribution to the literature of the war proves this to be the case. From the declaration of war to the surrender at Sedan it was a series of disastrous blunders. Napoleon has told his story; MacMahon has spoken, so has Wimpffen; Trochu has been heard; Benedetti has written a pamphlet, and now comes Palikao to swell the list. The testimony of each and all of them goes to show that France, at a time when most she needed a leader, had none. She provoked a quarrel, and was unprepared to meet it. This much we might learn from the utterances of the authorities we have named if events had not already proved it. It is not at all probable that the world has heard or seen the last of the productions of these imperial, military and diplomatic speech-making and letter-writing pamphleteers, and in expectation of fresh aspirants who desire to tell what they know about the empire's disasters we make the inquiry, "Who comes next?" The International Society of Workingmen

We publish elsewhere in our columns this morning an article of some length on the formation and organization of the International Society of Workingmen. According to the facts given it is now about thirty years since the first steps were taken towards the organization of this body. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it has steadily pursued a course, whether it be good or bad, remarkable at least for persistency in the pursuit of various objects which occupy a prominent place in the creed of almost every workingman. The growth of the society is not the least wonderful feature of its history. Conceived by "a small number of Germa workmen in London, who had been expelled from France in 1839 for taking part in an émeute in Paris," the establishment has spread until its branches may now be found in every capital of the European Continent. The trades unions existing in every city and town of any importance on the Continent furnished adherents to the creed enunciated by the International, but not, however, until those principles were canvassed and understood by the workingmen. The growth of the International, though slow at first, increased with singular rapidity as its aims became better known, until at present it excites grave fears in the minds of many of the statesmen of Europe. Alming at the correction of abuses, the society attempts to produce reforms by the most radical means. It has laid out a work for itself not only impossible and in attempting which will bring disastrous consequences, but which is fraught with danger to the very well-being of the people it attempts to benefit. In many respects much good could result from a close alliance between the workingmen of various nationalities: but when such a combination has for its object the upsetting of every form of government which does not coincide with the views of theorists and trades unionists it becomes wicked, dangerous and tyrannical. The International in this respect is dangerous to the peace and well-being of society, and it behooves all right-thinking men to pause ere they ally themselves with an organization whose aims tend to anarchy, disorder and violence.

HEAVY SNOW STORMS in the Rocky Mountains and in the Wahsatch range of Utah have already occurred, interrupting the work of the miners and leaving some of them in danger of a serious fast from the difficulty of getting provisions to them through the snow drifts. Nevertheless we are glad to hear of these deep snows in the far West, for in those new States and Territories a heavy winter snow fall in their mountains is the only security to the miner and to the farmer for his needful supply of water during the dry summer in all that yast Asiatic section of our country extending The barometer has fatten on the Pacific Coast. from the Great Plains to the Pacific coast.

Some Prople never can be satisfied. An evening contemporary, for instance, gives its readers a lecture on what might have been done for reform in the late election, when everybody else in the reform cause is rejoicing over what was done.

NOW LET THE PRINCE COME ON .- The Ring is cleared out, and the Rink, if wanted, can be had for a grand ball for the relief of the sufferers of the Chicago fire or the New York deluge.

The Public Press on the Fall Elections The Boston Advertiser -home organ of Senator Sumner-is gratified at the "not unexpected" result of the election in Massachusetts,

and remarks .-The significant feature of the teiling totals is not especially their confirmation of the acknowledged strength of the republican party as compared with the democratic party. It is rather their expositions of the weakness and utter futility of the organizations of political specialists which was the Commonwealth and serve no other purpose.

realth and serve no other purpose.

The "organizations of political specialists" to which the Advertiser refers are the labor reform and temperance organizations. The Advertiser discusses the result in New York. and says :-

and says:

The people of New York must trust to the honesty of no man. They must hedge about every officer with every safeguard that can be invented; they must demand and obtain the fullest knowledge of the conduct of every officer; they must watch him at every step with all their eyes; they must mercilessiy expel him from his position if he abstracts a cent of the public money that does not belong to him. If there is any relaxation of enterior, year or for a month the plandered people of the city will find that they have only exchanged one set of thieves who have garged themselves for another set more rapacious because more needly.

There were no doubt considerable it had a

There was, no doubt, considerable "hede. ing" in New York on election night. It is to be hoped now there will be some "ditching and draining," especially in the uptown wards.
The Providence Journal-Sounter Authoov's organ—savs :-

Taken altogether, the fail elections have resulted far better that could have been anticipated, and seem to open the way for a rousing republican triumph next year if the party shall but faithfully ashere to its principles and the men who so successfully maintain them.

That "it" comes in as if Rhode Island was not sure for the republicans in 1872.

The Utica Herald-republican (ex-Governor Seymour's residence) -- says : -

Oneida has done its full share to check and punish Tammany thus far, and it has enlisted for the war. It is fully ready for the campaign of 1872 and chal-lenges the State, as the banner county, for repub-lican gains and increased majority for General

Two victories in one day ought to saffice for Opeida. Does she want an O'Neill?

The Albany Argus (democratic organ) takes the result philosophically, as will be seen by the following extract from its editorial columns:-

The democracy of the city (New York), by an extreme effort, disconnected itself from the corrupt entanglement that bore it down. By a revolutionary uprising it succeeded in deposing the local dynasty that had so abused the name and the cause of democracy. But revolutions are not made without sacrifices, and in this upheaval of the elements our democratic majority in the city was broken and our strength in the interior submerged by the time

"Look out for the incoming Legislature" is the warning cry of the Argus. The impression seems to be, according to the Albany democratic organ, that the new Legislature, elected by so-called reformers, will prove so radically republican that there will be no chance for a democratic member to make a stand except upon cases of special pleading, when the unfortunate minority will always be incontinently voted down.

The Syracuse Journal-republican organmakes the eagle scream over "the virtue of the people," "reform," "victory" and so on, and wants the "people to rejoice." Continues the Syracuse print :--

To-day the republican party takes its place at the front, from which it was originally driven by Tammany frauds. It will enter boldly and vigorously upon the work of reform. A new ora has dawned. Let the people rejoice!

This does very well, coming from the heart of the State. Now, suppose we have "reform" in the matter of the bounty on Oaondaga salt. The Albany Journal-republican State organ-is more than usually expherant upon

what it recards as a Waterloo victory over the opponents of the republican party. Says the Journal :

In the very exuitation of triumph we are sobered with a sense of the responsibility which devotes upon the republican party. It has received an uncampled mark of confidence. It has been entrusted with a great work. To the task thus confided to its hands it must now address itself in all seriousness. We believe it is fully equal to the great occasion, and that in its administration of the government, and its overtheaver of greatly observed. overnment and its overthrow of gigantic ab ill prove itself worthy of the lath reposed i

And of this opinion are all the republican The future will tell how far the predictions of the republican press, in this hour of its jubilee. will be realized.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT .- Deputs Comptroller Green says that our glorious election "will improve the credit of the city at home and abroad," and that even to-day he is "confident any amount of money could be raised in Wall street at a low rate." Mr. O'Conor is enthusiastic over the Waterloo defeat of Tammany, and says, "there is no intention whatever of abating the vigor of the prosecution against the Ring thieves." General Barlow, Attorney General elect, says that the purification of our city government will be complete, and that "all of that miserable coterie of Tammany republicans now holding office in the several departments are forever politically crushed." Mr. Samuel J. Tilden goes for sweeping reforms, and says that in his opinion Senator Tweed will not be allowed to take his seat, and that both Tweed and Fields ought to be expelled from the Logislature. Jemmy O'Brien says, "Ob, a month ago I expected this. I knew there couldn't be any doubt about it." And here endeth our first lesson.

THE QUESTION OF PAYING THE INCREASES SALARIES of judicial officers in this county was brought into Court yesterday on a test case raised by Recorder Hackett, Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, heard the statements on both sides and reserved his decision.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEFARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 10—1 A. M.
Synopeis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
A small area of high barometer has passed north

eastward from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, with clear weather and northwesterly winds during Thursday. Clear weather prevails at present in New England, but rain is reported from Pensylvania to Georgia and Tennessee and westward. Clear weather, with increasing north-west winds, extends from Alabama to Texas. The low barometer which was Wednesday night in the Mississippi Valley is now central in Indiana, with east and northeast gales on Lakes Eric and Michi-

Probabilities.

The storm central in Indiana will probably reach Peansylvania and New York by Friday noon, with increasing easterly winds and ratu on the Middle and East Atlantic Friday night. Southerly winds, possibly with ram, will probably continue Friday morning on the South Atlantic coast, forlowed by westerly winds and clearing weather. Northwest winds and clear weather prevail south and west of Kentucky; high northwest winds continue from the Lower Lakes to Wisconsto, backing to northwest to-night on Lake Michigan

Warning Signals Ordered. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicage, Grand Haven, Detrett, Teledo, Clevetand, and are ordered at Buchio, Oswego and New October